REMOVAL PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

EPA New England's Emergency Planning and Response Branch, or "Removal Program" plans for, prepares, and responds to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances. In addition to conducing regional planning and preparedness, counter-terrorism readiness, inspection of oil storage facilities, and oil and chemical spill emergency actions, this branch oversees short-term cleanups in New England. As noted earlier, Superfund distinguishes between short-term and long-term responses to threats posed by hazardous substances. Our short term cleanups, often called "removal actions", address immediate threats to public health and the environment. Removal actions may take anywhere from a few days to a few years to complete, depending on the type and extent of contamination. In recent years, EPA has completed 20 - 25 short-term cleanups in New England each year, expending approximately $13 million to $18 million each year on cleanup contractor costs. In the past 20 years, EPA has supervised the completion of over 400 Superfund removal actions and has spent approximately $180 million from the Superfund Trust Fund to address the investigation, evaluation, and cleanup of non-National Priorities List (non-NPL) sites in New England.

EPA has routinely provided technical assistance and support to local and state agencies during environmental emergencies. During Fiscal Year 2001, EPA New England received over 1000 notifications of chemical or oil spills which were evaluated, coordinated, and responded to, as necessary. In July 2001, EPA participated in a mock oil spill drill at a gasoline storage facility in Springfield, MA. Joining EPA on this exercise were representatives from the city, the Coast Guard, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), ATSDR, and a number of environmental cleanup contractors. Exercises like this help build contacts and relationships among the many agencies involved in emergency response, so the groups know how to work together effectively in a real emergency. Since 1992, EPA has managed 70 oil spill cleanups in New England, providing approximately $13.7 million from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

absorbent booms used to contain oil spills.

In addition to preparing for chemical and oil spills, the region continues to work with state and local governments (and other EPA regional offices) on counter-terrorism preparedness and exercises. In the aftermath of the tragic events of September 11, 2001, staff from EPA New England were pressed into action to assist EPA Region 2 and the Environmental Response Team (ERT) in New York City. On-Scene Coordinators sent to New York assisted in the collection of ambient air samples and samples from debris being removed from the disaster site, and provided other logistical support. In late 2001, EPA New England also provided contractor and staff support to investigation and cleanup efforts at locations contaminated with anthrax (in Florida,

Washington DC, as well as locations in New England where anthrax contamination was suspected or confirmed). Now and in the future, EPA will need to focus more heavily on our readiness and ability to respond to the threat of terrorist attack and weapons of mass destruction, including chemical and biological agents.

EPA and Coast Guard personnel collecting real-time air monitoring data at "ground zero" in the shadow of the wreckage of the World Trade Center's north tower.

The following pages outline specific information on the status and progress at short-term cleanup and oil spill response activities conducted in your New England state during Fiscal Year 2001.

For further information on EPA New England's oil and chemical emergency response programs, visit our web site at **www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/er/erindex.htm**

CUMULATIVE TOTAL FEDERAL SUPERFUND DOLLARS EXPENDED AT NON-NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST SITES IN NEW ENGLAND, 1980-2001:

CT	$ 60.8 million
MA	$ 53 million
ME	$ 26.4 million
NH	$ 29.9 million
RI	$ 7.8 million
VT	$ 1.3 million
TOTAL:	**179 million**

Source: EPA New England, October 1, 2001

FAST FACTS

CONNECTICUT

Following are a few "Fast Facts" about EPA's Oil Spill/Removal Program in Connecticut:

- Since 1983, EPA has completed **78** short-term cleanups ("removal actions") in Connecticut, including **6** during 2001. Five other removal projects were ongoing in the state during 2001.

- The Superfund Program has spent over **$60.8** million on site assessment, investigation, and cleanup at non-National Priorities List (non-NPL) sites in Connecticut.

- Short-term cleanups at non-NPL sites in Connecticut have removed over:
  1 million gallons of liquid waste
  5,000 tons of debris
  1,600 tons of solid waste
  18,000 tons of contaminated soils and sludges

- EPA conducted **3** oil spill cleanups in Connecticut in 2001, valued at approximately **$5.5** million. Since 1992, EPA has managed **23** oil spill cleanups in the state, valued at over **$8.5** million.

Source: EPA New England, January 1, 2002

Following is a summary of Oil Spill Cleanups and Superfund Removal activities in Connecticut during 2001. For more information on short-term cleanup sites in New England, visit www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/removal

Cheshire

Honeypot Brook Oil Spill

[Oil Spill Response]

Response Began: April 2000
Current Status: Ongoing
Oil Spill $$ Spent: $450,000
Wastes Removed:
100 55-gallon drums of oily sorbents
2,200 gallons of recovered oil shipped for recycling

This spill site is located where Honeypot Brook passes by a residential area on Cedar Court in Cheshire, Connecticut. The impacted area is a short distance upstream of the town's drinking water wells. EPA and the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) initially responded in April 2000 to a report of an oil sheen on Honeypot Brook. Oil was observed to be seeping into the brook from one of its banks, at the base of a steep wooded slope. EPA and DEP entered into a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization to have DEP perform the response actions under the direction of EPA and obtain reimbursement for the costs incurred by the state in conducting the clean-up operations. DEP, under the direction of EPA, initiated the removal action. As a temporary measure, a sandbag coffer dam and underflow weir were installed, and sorbent materials were used to collect the oil. An oil recovery system utilizing an interceptor trench, groundwater depression pumps, and an oil-water separator was designed. The system was installed and began operating in December 2000. Up to that point, approximately 400 to 500 gallons of oil had been collected using sorbents. Operation of the system has effectively halted the discharge to the brook. To date, the system has collected approximately 2,200 gallons of oil.

Derby

Hull Dye/Roosevelt Drive Oil Site

[Oil Spill Response]

Response Began: August 1994
Current Status: Ongoing
Oil Spill $$ Spent: $5.1 million
Wastes Removed:
80,000 gallons of recovered oil 6,000 cubic yards of oil contaminated soil

The Roosevelt Drive Oil site is located on the banks of the Housatonic River in Derby, Connecticut. EPA and the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) initially responded in August 1994 to a report of #6 oil bubbling up from sediments into the Housatonic River. The discharge location has housed a power plant since the 1890's. In the 1970's, Hull Dye operated a fabric printing operation at the site, which was powered by hydroelectric turbines and an oil-fired boiler. In 1981, a fire destroyed the main factory building. Oil has not been used at the site since the fire. The power plant is currently in use for storage, and houses an operating hydroelectric plant. The current owner did not have the financial ability to conduct cleanup operations, so EPA and DEP initiated a removal action. A coffer dam was installed, and river bank and

REMOVAL SITES

sediments were excavated. It is estimated that 15,000 gallons of free product and an additional 15,000 gallons of oil tied up in sediment were recovered. A recovery system was installed and has been in continuous operation since then and has recovered over 5,000 gallons of #6 oil. The source of the oil is believed to be a 500,000 gallon oil storage tank and a 20,000 gallon underground storage tank, which provided oil storage for the Hull Dye boiler room. The large tank was found to be empty and the underground tank was full of oil soaked sand, which was removed. In August 1999, discharge of an oil sheen was again observed at the facility. DEP and EPA responded to investigate. EPA and DEP have entered into a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization to have DEP perform the response actions under the direction of EPA and obtain reimbursement for the costs incurred by the state in conducting the clean-up operations. With the assistance of EPA's Environmental Response Team, several monitoring wells were installed to better define the oil plume and the pathway to the river. The oil appears to have found a new pathway to the river, by migrating under the building and under the tailrace to the river. Operation of the turbines to generate electricity appears to have scoured out the bottom of the tailrace, resulting in the recent discharge. A second phase of operations was initiated in December 1999. The work involved the physical removal of the tanks and excavation of a trench. Data from the recent investigation indicated that a significant amount of oil is present in the area. While the trench was being excavated, approximately 10,000 gallons of oil (free product and oil saturated soil) were removed. A series of five recovery wells were installed in the trench. A recovery system has been installed, and approximately 50,000 gallons of #6 oil has been collected to date.

East Windsor

Broad Brook Mill Site

[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began: May 2001
Response Completed: July 2001
Superfund $$ Spent: $80,000
Wastes Removed: 77 bags (one truckload) of asbestos containing material
7 compressed gas cylinders

This site is located on Brookside Drive in East Windsor, Connecticut and includes a former industrial mill building converted into a 21-unit condominium building and the grounds that surround the building. The site was used for industrial activity including a gristmill, sawmill, tannery, and woolen mill dating back to at least the early 1800s. The woolen mill remained active until 1951. During the first half of the 1900s, a coal gasification plant also operated on a portion of the site. From 1954 to 1974, The United Aircraft Corporation, Hamilton Standard Division, used the property for manufacture of printed circuit boards and boron fibers. Commercial and industrial activity ceased in 1986. A fire destroyed many of the structures at the site in 1986. In 1992, the largest remaining building at the site was converted into condominiums and became residential property. The state of Connecticut and the Superfund remedial program are currently working with the potentially responsible parties (PRPs) to address various long-term cleanup issues associated with the site (the site is proposed for inclusion on the National Priorities List - see Remedial Section of this report for more information). However, due to the presence of high levels of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in surface soils around the

perimeter of the condominium building and friable asbestos in the abandoned boiler building, EPA determined that an immediate removal action was needed. United Technologies Corporation (UTC), Hamilton Sunstrand Division, one of the PRPs identified for the site, voluntarily performed this removal action under the oversight of EPA. UTC installed an interim cover, consisting of geotextile fabric and landscaping earth materials, over areas with exposed contaminated surface soils; removed and disposed of friable asbestos materials from the boiler building; and, disposed of 7 compressed gas cylinders found in the boiler building during the asbestos abatement.

View of interim cover (geotextile and landscape mulch) adjacent to condominium building.

Georgetown
Gilbert & Bennett Lagoon Site
[Superfund Removal Action]

This 7-acre site is located off North Main Street in Georgetown (Redding), Connecticut. From approximately 1930 until 1987, the site was used for management and disposal of hazardous waste from the former Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, a wire fence manufacturer, located immediately to the north of the site. Lead and zinc bearing waste from the company's galvanizing operations were disposed of in three lagoons and several waste piles. In January 1999, EPA initiated a Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation which included sampling of the lagoons, waste piles, and surface soils, documenting the presence of high levels of lead and zinc contamination throughout the site. Approximately 3,000 cubic yards of sludge was excavated from within the lagoons and then stabilized with lime kiln dust to reduce leaching of lead to groundwater. 10,000 cubic yards of above-ground soils and sludge also contained elevated levels of lead, but did not require stabilization.

Response Began: September 2000
Response Completed: September 2001
Superfund $$ Spent: $715,000
Wastes Removed:
1 55-gallon drum of liquid solvent waste
30 cubic yards of plastic, steel, and debris

excavation of by-product from the primary lagoon

Stabilized material was graded and an interim earthen cap was constructed to prevent direct human contact with contaminated soils and further reduce negative impact to groundwater. The town of Redding has committed to mowing the cap at least once per year, the site has now been referred to the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) for continued management.

Hamden

Bryden and Morse Streets

[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began: August 2001

Current Status: Ongoing

Superfund $$ Spent: $9,000

This site consists of nine residential properties situated on Bryden Terrace, Winchester Avenue, Marlboro Street and Morse Street in the town of Hamden, Connecticut, in an area believed to be partly underlaid by landfill materials, which were suspected of being a contaminant source. Aerial photographs from the 1930's showed that the area east of the Hamden Middle School was historically wetlands. During the 1940's and 1950's, different areas of the nearby Hamden Middle School, Rochford Field and Rochford Field annex properties were reportedly used for the disposal of household and industrial wastes. Since approximately 1979, the town of Hamden, the state and EPA have conducted several environmental investigations at the Hamden Middle School athletic fields, and have documented elevated levels of metals including lead, arsenic, mercury, and chromium. In addition, some low levels of volatile organic compounds and semi-volatile organic compounds below current Connecticut Remediation Standard Regulations were detected in and near a surface depression area on the school fields. Since December 2000, the state has been responding to residents' health concerns. The state's initial work focused on defining health conditions (found acceptable) at the Hamden Middle School, sampling soccer and baseball fields, and conducting depth sampling in the residential area right-of ways to determine the extent of landfill materials. The town placed clean fill over a small contaminated area adjacent to the school. In April 2001, at the request of the state, EPA conducted an investigation of surface soil contamination on three residential areas neighboring the Middle School that were suspected of being located over the landfill. EPA identified eight residential properties with contamination from the landfill of up to 4,700 parts per million lead in the surface soil and high levels of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) contaminants in two of the same properties. In addition, high levels of PAH contaminants were measured at one spot below an asphalt driveway of one other residential property. EPA initiated a time-critical removal action in August 2001 and has begun to conduct additional sampling and on-site analyses to fully define areas of surface soil contamination that will require removal.

Rosem Site
[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began:	August 2001
Current Status:	Ongoing
Superfund $$ Spent:	$8,000

This site consists of residential properties on five parcels that total approximately 3/4 acre and are situated on Morse Street in Hamden, Connecticut. The site is located within a residential area believed to be partly underlaid by landfill materials, which were suspected of being a contaminant source. (See information regarding the Bryden and Morse Street sites for more details.) In April 2001,at the request of the state, EPA conducted an investigation of surface soil contamination on residential areas neighboring the Middle School that were suspected of being located over the landfill. EPA identified an area that included the back yards of three residential properties with contamination from the landfill of up to18,000 parts per million (ppm) lead in the surface soil. EPA initiated a time-critical removal action in August 2001 and conducted additional sampling and on-site analyses to fully define areas of surface soil contamination that require removal. EPA also identified backyard areas of two additional residential properties with surface soil contamination of up to 43,900 ppm. EPA has begun to excavate and remove contaminated surface soil.

Hartford
76-80 Pliny Street
[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began:	September 2000
Response Completed:	June 2001
Superfund $$ Spent:	$118,000
Wastes Removed:	
1,000 tons of contaminated soil	

This property at 76-80 Pliny Street in Hartford, Connecticut, had been abandoned since approximately 1994. It was originally a metal plating facility and included four interconnected buildings on a 1.6 acre lot. In June 2000, the city of Hartford demolished the abandoned buildings due to their state of neglect, and structurally unsafe condition. Precipitation during the demolition of the subfloors caused several puddles of a yellowish/green liquid to form. In July 2000, the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) investigated the site and requested that the city sample and analyze the soils and puddled areas. The analytical results revealed that the soils contained elevated levels of chromium and lead. The highest concentrations were 74,600 parts per million (ppm) of total chromium, 240 ppm of hexavalent chromium, and 12,300 ppm of lead. The city had the puddles removed, pumped out the contents and removed an underground storage tank (UST) which contained #2 fuel oil. The city noticed that the soil under and around the UST, had a yellowish/green color, similar to the soil areas that revealed elevated levels of chromium and lead. As a preventive measure, the city backfilled the excavation and placed clean soil on top of the previously puddled areas and covered with several layers of polyethylene plastic. In August 2000, DEP requested EPA's assistance at the site. EPA

conducted a Preliminary Assessment and Site Investigation (PA/SI). During the PA/SI, surface soil samples were collected and analyzed for metals, cyanide, polychlorinated biphenyls, volatile organic compounds, and semivolatile organic compounds. The PA/SI revealed that the soils were contaminated with hexavalent chromium at 151 ppm. EPA conducted a time-critical removal action which included re-covering the site with an impermeable polyethylene cover; installing an 8 foot fence on the entire portion of the site adjacent to Pliny Street. With EPA oversight, the PRPs installed a temporary cover for the winter months that consisted of placing geotextile fabric and 6 inches of gravel over the entire footprint of the former facility. The temporary cover is installed over an area of approximately 10,000 square feet.

New London
Auto Battery and Electric
[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began:	August 2001
Current Status:	Ongoing
Superfund $$ Spent:	$19,000

The Auto Battery and Electric site is located at 95 to 103 Truman Street in New London, Connecticut. The 95 Truman Street property (main site property) is approximately 1/4 acre and was used as an auto parts, battery shop, and auto body shop through the mid 1980s. Since 1986, the main site property has been occupied by a small home remodeling business. Paint and battery waste are believed to have been disposed of on and/or near the main Site property. The remodeling business occupies a large one-floor building and a paved parking area and employs ten workers. In the paved parking area, there is a fill pipe outlet which indicates that an underground storage tank may be present. There are three residential properties, 150-year old multi-story buildings with two-family apartments, adjacent to the remodeling business which may be affected by the disposal of wastes. The deck of one residential property is suspected to have been built on top of the waste disposal area. In September 2000, the city of New London's Office of Development and Planning referred the site to EPA's Brownfieldsprogram, after a resident of the site reported a petroleum odor and distinctive soil coloring while working on her garden. Subsequently, the site was referred to EPA's Removal program for investigation. In December 2000, EPA conducted a preliminary assessment/site investigation. Miscellaneous metal debris and multi-colored stains were observed and sampling results revealed lead concentrations in surface soil up to 7,900 parts per million. Other hazardous substances identified were: volatile organic compounds and heavy metals including cadmium, chromium and mercury. In August 2001, EPA initiated a time critical removal action at the site.

contaminated debris in residential yards, prior to cleanup

North Stonington
Eastern Pequot Reservation
[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began: July 2000
Response Completed: November 2000
Superfund $$ Spent: $85,000
Wastes Removed:
225 tons of lead contaminated soil

This site is located within the 225-acre Eastern Pequot Indian Reservation in North Stonington, Connecticut. The area is primarily residential, and the site is adjacent to an area used by the Eastern Pequot Nation for tribal powwows and other tribal gatherings. An unknown party had abandoned approximately 26 55-gallon drums containing materials such as roofing tar in this area. In November, 1999, EPA conducted a Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (PA/SI). As a result of the PA/SI, EPA documented the presence of elevated levels of lead in the soils. In March 2000, EPA conducted additional soil sampling to determine the extent of soil contamination. EPA initiated a time-critical removal action to address the threats posed by direct contact with the lead contaminated soil by nearby residents and tribal members. In June 2000, the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and its cleanup contractor removed and disposed of the 26 55-gallon drums that were abandoned at the site. Since removal of the contaminated soils prior to the scheduled annual tribal powwow was not possible, a temporary cap, consisting of geotextile fabric and approximately six to twelve inches of clean soil, was constructed over the contaminated soil area and high-visibility fence and warning signs were erected to secure the area. After the tribal event, the temporary cap was removed and the contaminated soils were excavated and transported off-site for disposal.

view of site during excavation

Prospect
U.S. Cap and Jacket
[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began: September 2001
Current Status: Ongoing
Superfund $$ Spent: $4,800
Wastes Removed: 2,500 gallons of solvent

This 5-acre site, located at 214 New Haven Road (Route 69) in Prospect, Connecticut, was formerly used by Jaymax Precision, Inc. for the manufacture of screw machines until March of 1982. In 1983, the Connecticut Development Authority (CDA) purchased the property after Jaymax went out of business and removed hazardous waste materials left by Jaymax. In 1983, CDA sold the property to U.S. Cap and Jacket which produced caps and jackets for the military and the general population using a silk screen process until 1990. After

REMOVAL SITES

the company lost its U.S. Navy contract, Bank Boston sold off all workable assets of U.S. Cap and Jacket in a public auction in August 1990. In December 2000, EPA conducted a site investigation and documented numerous areas of solvent contaminated soil and several underground storage tanks that contained solvents. EPA initiated a time-critical removal action which will include the excavation of 300 tons of solvent contaminated soil and removal of four underground storage tanks.

abandoned site building prior to cleanup

Ridgefield

Ridgefield #2 Fuel Oil Spill

[Oil Spill Response]

Response Began: June 2000
Response Completed: January 2001
Oil Spill $$ Spent: $1,000
Wastes Removed:
30 cubic yards of oily sorbents and solids
2,250 gallons of recovered oil product
11,400 gallons of oily water

An oil truck was traveling along Route 7 in Ridgefield, Connecticut, when it was involved in a three-vehicle accident. The truck overturned and landed on top of a guardrail on the river side of the road. The dome cover was punctured by the guardrail post and the entire contents of the truck, 2,800 gallons of #2 oil, were released to the Norwalk River. The spill location was upstream of several water intakes. The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) kept the downstream towns informed of the progress of the clean-up, and samples were collected and analyzed to ensure that the water supplies were not impacted by this spill. Temporary sorbant boom had been placed in the Norwalk River by the Ridgefield Fire Department at the time of the accident, and the responsible party's contractor was replaced the temporary boom with hard boom the next day. The spill had been contained overnight with minimal sheening past the last boom approximately one mile down river. DEP continued to oversee the clean-up actions at the site which were completed in January 2001.

Sprague
Baltic Mills Site
[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began: September 2000
Response Completed: May 2001
Superfund $$ Spent: $2 million
Wastes Removed: 4,000 cubic yards of asbestos containing material
100 gallons of liquid waste

This site, the former Baltic Mills textile facility, is located at 27 Bushnell Hollow Road in Sprague, Connecticut. In August 1999, a fire spread through the abandoned facility, spreading asbestos roofing material and asbestos pipe insulation to areas nearly 6 miles downwind. Sampling of roofing and other material by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), indicated presence of asbestos at concentrations as high as 60%. Based on the magnitude of the problem, DEP requested EPA assistance. EPA initiated an emergency response action to collect asbestos and asbestos-containing debris from the surrounding community. As part of this action, approximately 125 cubic yards of asbestos containing material was collected and transported to an approved landfill. In August 2000, EPA returned to the site to address asbestos contamination on the mill property itself. EPA demolished the main facility building and a portion of the other building originally part of the Baltic Mill facility in order to collect and remove the asbestos and other contaminated burned debris for off site disposal. During the debris clearing, a 550 gallon above-ground storage tank was discovered and removed.

Excavation of asbestos-containing debris

Torrington
Sunnybrook State Park
[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began: August 2000
Response Completed: June 2001
Superfund $$ Spent: $375,000

This one acre site is located in an undeveloped 220-acre state park between Old Newfield Road and the east branch of the Naugatuck River, in Torrington, Connecticut. In the past, asbestos-containing materials (ACM) from the Fitzgerald Manufacturing Company was used as fill on the properties in flood prone areas. The dimensions of the asbestos disposal area are approximately 350 feet long, with widths ranging from 20 to 100 feet, and depths estimated at 3 to 6 feet. From May 1991 to August 1999, the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) received complaints, conducted investigations ,and confirmed

REMOVAL SITES

the presence of ACM at concentrations ranging from 2% to 40%. In the fall of 1999, DEP referred the site to EPA. Beginning in September 2000, EPA conducted a time-critical removal action. EPA excavated asbestos wastes along the river bank and placed them within the boundary of the waste disposal area and constructed a cap over the area.

view of gasket material in excavated riverbank

Waterbury/Watertown
Chase Brass and Copper
[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began:	September 2000
Current Status:	Ongoing
Superfund $$ Spent:	$866,000

The Chase Brass and Copper (CB&C) site consists of a 100-acre vacant lot in Watertown, Connecticut, abutting the town line of Waterbury. The site address is 1875 Thomaston Avenue, Waterbury, and is owned by the city of Waterbury. From 1868 to 1976, the site had been used as a waste disposal area for process waste including metal turning waste and construction debris generated by CB&C. In March 2000, EPA conducted a preliminary assessment/site investigation which revealed: chrysotile asbestos (5 to 80 %); copper (56.6 %); zinc (8.48 %); lead (3,160 parts per million (ppm)); chromium (5.34 %); nickel (2.39 %); and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (47.9 ppm to 2,818 ppm). In September 2000, EPA initiated a time critical removal action. EPA has conducted soil gas and mercury vapor survey and additional soil borings to further delineate the nature and the extent of contamination on-site; installed monitoring wells and collected surface water, groundwater and sediment samples for analyses; implemented bridge improvement work for equipment access; completed the engineering design plan for the north phase which included installing soil cap, drainage and erosion control systems and habitat restoration; and commenced construction of the north phase cap, drainage and erosion control systems as per the engineer-designed plan.

contaminated soil along the river

MAINE

Following are a few "Fast Facts" about EPA's Oil Spill/Removal Program in Maine:

- Since 1983, EPA has completed **35** short-term cleanups ("removal actions") in Maine, including one during 200. **One** other removal project was ongoing in the state during 2001.

- The Superfund Program has spent over **$26.4** million on site assessment, investigation, and cleanup at non-National Priorities List (non-NPL) sites in Maine.

- Short-term cleanups at non-NPL sites in Maine have removed over:
  4.4 million gallons of liquid waste
  3,200 tons of solid waste
  11,000 tons of contaminated soils and sediments

- Since 1992, EPA has conducted **4** oil spill cleanups in Maine, valued at approximately **$95,000.**

Source: EPA New England, January 1, 2002

REMOVAL SITES

Following is a summary of Oil Spill Cleanups and Superfund Removal activities in Maine during 2001. For more information on short-term cleanup sites in New England, visit www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/removal

Cooper

Cooper Soil Pile

[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began: September 2000
Response Completed: November 2000
Superfund $$ Spent: $1,026,933
Wastes Removed:
2,398 tons of PCB-contaminated soil;
9 drums of PCB-contaminated soil/water

This site, located at the corner of Route 191 and East Ridge Road in Cooper, Maine, included a 2,000 cubic yard pile of sand and salt on a one-acre lot owned by the town of Cooper. In 1999, the town contracted with E & L Enterprises to provide 2,000 cubic yards of sand and 180 tons of salt. The mixture, to be used for sanding the roads, was placed on the site. In early January 2000, a town resident alleged that the soil was contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and had come from the Green Hill Quarry in Meddybemps. The Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) referred the site to EPA for assistance. In July 2000, EPA conducted a Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation. The pile of sand and salt was contaminated with PCBs up to 140 parts per million which were removed in the autumn of 2000 (early Fiscal Year 2001) and sent to a PCB landfill.

Eastport

Marine Trades Center

[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began: September 2000
Response Completed: May 2001
Superfund $$ Spent: $483,224
Wastes Removed:
800 tons of contaminated soil

This 6-acre site is bordered by Cobscook Bay, the location of a multi-million dollar salmon farming industry. The Maine Technical College (MTC) is also located on the Site. From 1967 until 1972, Paispearl, Products Inc., operated a pearl essence manufacturing plant at the site. In 1986, 1,2-dichloroethane (1,2-DCA) was detected in the two bedrock drinking water wells. In 1996, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) provided the MTC with an activated carbon water treatment system. MTC has been maintaining the treatment system. DEP referred the site to EPA in an attempt to find a permanent remedy. In May 2000, EPA conducted a Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation at the site and found that there was a 50 by 100 foot area of 1,2-DCA-contaminated soil at the former location of an above-ground storage tank farm. EPA initiated a time-critical removal action to remove the contaminated soil, which was completed in mid-2001. DEP will address well contamination by paying to extend the public water supply system to the school.

Meddybemps
Green Hill Quarry
[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began: May 2001
Current Status: Ongoing
Superfund $$ Spent: $1,963,681
Wastes Removed:
14,000 tons of PCB-contaminated soil

This site, located on Green Hill Road, approximately one mile north of Route 191, in Meddybemps, Maine, consisted of a 12,000+ ton pile of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) contaminated sand and gravel, contaminated by improperly disposed transformers. A small stream, located 0.2 miles east of the site, flows into Meddybemps Lake. In the spring of 1983, the town of Baileyville obtained sand and gravel from the Green Hill Quarry to construct a road base in Woodland, a community in Baileyville. As a result of residents complaining about the smell of the road, the town called the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) for assistance. DEP staff conducted sampling and analysis at the location and found levels of PCBs as high as 3,100 parts per million. Baileyville returned the soil to their quarry. DEP conducted sampling and analysis of the pile (now located in the pit) to quantify the contaminated soil and evaluate cleanup options. DEP covered the contaminated areas and posted warning signs around the perimeter of the pit. In May 2001, EPA initiated a time critical removal action at the site. To date, 14,000 tons of PCB-contaminated soil has been removed from the site.

FAST FACTS

MASSACHUSETTS

Following are a few "Fast Facts" about EPA's Oil Spill/Removal Program in Massachusetts:

- Since 1983, EPA has completed **159** short-term cleanups ("removal actions") in Massachusetts, including **6** during 2001. **Eight** other removal projects were ongoing in the state during 2001.

- The Superfund Program has spent over **$53** million on site assessment, investigation, and cleanup at non-National Priorities List (non-NPL) sites in Massachusetts.

- Short-term cleanups at non-NPL sites in Massachusetts have removed over:
  336,000 gallons of liquid waste
  6,500 tons of debris
  7,000 tons of solid waste
  60,000 tons of contaminated soils and sludges

- EPA conducted **4** oil spill cleanups in Massachusetts in 2001, valued at approximately **$2** million Since 1992, EPA has managed 16 oil spill cleanups in the state, valued at approximately **$2.2** million.

Source: EPA New England, January 1, 2002

Following is a summary of Oil Spill Cleanups and Superfund Removal activities in Massachusetts during 2001. For more information on short-term cleanup sites in New England, visit www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/removal

Attleboro

American Metalcraft

[Superfund Removal Action]

The former American Metalcraft, Inc. is an industrial/commercial property at 53 Falmouth Street in Attleboro, Massachusetts, which manufactured plated items such as badges, emblems, pins, and belt buckles. In October 1999, at the request of the Attleboro Fire Department and Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), EPA initiated a Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (PA/SI). After repeated unsuccessful attempts to gain permission to access to the property, an administrative warrant was required.This warrant was executed in October 2000. The PA/SI included collecting samples from unlabeled 55-gallon drums and small containers, as well as collecting surficial soil samples in the rear of the building. In January 2001, EPA initiated a time critical removal action at the site.

Response Began: January 2001
Response Completed: April 2001
Oil Spill $$ Spent: $140,000
Wastes Removed:
2,400 gallons of waste ammonia solution
1,700 gallons of liquid hazardous waste
2 tons of solid hazardous waste

anhydrous ammonia tank on roof of the building

Blackstone

W&S Laundry Oil Site

[Oil Spill Response]

The W&S Laundry oil site is located in Blackstone, Massachusetts. The site is located on a $^{1}/_{4}$- acre parcel of land containing a former commercial laundry business and two, two-story residential homes. The oil spill was discovered in 1990 by the US Coast Guard Marine Safety Office-Providence which had tracked the spill upstream. The Coast Guard boomed the area and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) responded and followed up on the cause of the spill for two years. In 1992, DEP requested assistance from EPA. EPA maintained boom at the site from 1992 to1996 when the discharge appeared to diminish. In July 1998, DEP once again discovered a sheen behind the facility. The EPA responded to the scene and deployed boom to

Response Began: July 1998
Current Status: Ongoing
Oil Spill $$ Spent: $1.7 million
Wastes Removed: 4,400 tons of oil-contaminated soil
40 tons of oily solids and debris
59 55-gallon drums of oil, oily solids, and oily debris
30 bags of friable asbestos and
60 bags of non-friable asbestos
1 55-gallon drum of PCB-containing light ballasts
Lab-packed miscellaneous hazardous chemicals

REMOVAL SITES

contain the oil breaking out of the river bank until a long-term solution could be implemented. The EPA drilled a series of wells throughout the property to determine the extent of contamination. The drilling uncovered several large pockets of oil beneath the building on site; one area with 12 feet of heavily-saturated soil. The EPA investigated installing a pump and treat system but determined it would be inefficient and too costly. It was necessary to remove the buildings and excavate the oil-saturated soil beneath. A total of 4,373 tons of oil-contaminated soil was removed and transported to a thermal desorption facility for treatment and disposal. The site work was completed during the summer of 2001.

East Bridgewater
Old Colony Railroad Site
[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began: August 2000
Response Completed: June 2001
Superfund $$ Spent: $1.75 million
Wastes Removed: 20 compressed gas cylinders
292 tons PCB-contaminated soil
226 tons PCB-contaminated metal shavings
1,015 shell casings and 177 55-caliber projectiles

This 7.8 acre site is located at the intersection of Cook Street and West Union Street, approximately one-quarter of a mile from the center of East Bridgewater. Tests performed on over 100 surface soil samples reveal that polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), lead, and arsenic are present above state standards, including maximum concentrations of 59,000 parts per million (ppm) of PCBs, 7400 ppm of lead, and 423 ppm of arsenic. A Superfund removal action was initiated in the fall of 2000, and completed in the spring of 2001. Cleanup activities at the site included installation of permiter fence, excavation of shell casings and projectiles, excavation and disposal of soil 'hot spots' and soil on four residential properties, and covering of site with clean fill and hydroseeding.

spreading clean soil

Precise Engineering Oil Spill
[Oil Spill Response]

Response Began:	July 2000
Current Status:	Ongoing
Oil Spill $$ Spent:	$65,000
Wastes Removed:	500 tons of oily soil/solids
	500 gallons of oil liquids
	2,500 gallons of water treated and discharged

This site is one of three properties that comprises the Superfund Old Colony Railroad Removal site (details above). A number of years ago, the property owners removed an underground storage tank that stored #4 fuel oil. In April 2001, EPA and Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) personnel observed oil entering the waters of an adjacent channel and observed oil in a groundwater monitoring well. During October 2001, EPA and DEP cooperatively conducted a removal action utilizing a cleanup contractor. Oil and oil-soaked soil were removed from an area adjacent to the channel. Four oil recovery wells were also installed adjacent to a building foundation.

Fall River
Tilly Realty Mill Oil Site
[Oil Spill Response]

Response Began:	March 1999
Current Status:	Ongoing
Oil Spill $$ Spent:	$30,000
Wastes Removed:	
	6,000 gallons of oil contaminated water
	50 tons of oil contaminated soil

The Tilly Realty Mill Oil site is located in Fall River, Massachusetts. The facility is a multi-building, mill complex which has two underground storage tanks (USTs) on the property adjacent to the South Wattuppa Pond. In March 1999, EPA received notification of a sheen on the South Wattuppa Pond. The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the Fall River Fire Department responded to the scene and contained the sheen with boom. The Fall River Fire Department sent divers into the pond and found a fourteen inch outfall pipe below the surface of the water. It was determined that one of the 5,000 gallon USTs was full of oil and possibly leaking into the soil surrounding it. EPA entered into a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization with DEP for DEP to conduct the cleanup action under EPA direction and obtain reimbursement for the costs they incurred. In July 1999, EPA issued an administrative order to the potentially responsible party (PRP), who hired a contractor and completed all activities required by the administrative order in 2000, with the exception of trenching and removing the pipe leading from the mill to the South Wattupa Pond. Since removing the pipe could potentially cause the mill and/or its courtyard to flood, the PRP designed and constructed a storm water diversion and treatment system. The work was completed during the summer of 2001. EPA is awaiting the final cost reimbursement package from the MADEP for site closure.

REMOVAL SITES

Fitchburg
Central Steam Plant Oil Spill
[Oil Spill Response]

Response Began:	September 2000
Current Status:	Ongoing
Oil Spill $$ Spent:	$200,000
Wastes Removed:	
40 tons of oily sludge and oily solids	
18,000 gallons of oily liquids	

The Central Steam Plant site is located on the banks of the Nashua River in Fitchburg, Massachusetts. In the 1990's when most of the paper mills in the area closed, this steam plant ceased operations and the operator filed for bankruptcy. In one of the plant's above-ground storage tanks there was approximately 60,000 gallons of #6 fuel oil. In September 2000, EPA and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) responded to the discharge of #6 oil into the Nashua River. Approximately two miles of the river and its shoreline were heavily oiled and a sheen was observed seven miles down stream of the facility. EPA and DEP conducted a removal action utilizing a cleanup contractor to remove the gross contamination on the river. In October 2001, in accordance with a scope of work that was accepted by DEP and EPA, the potentially responsible party (PRP) removed the remaining oil stored at the facility.

Grafton
Fisherville Mill
[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began:	June 2000
Response Completed:	February 2001
Superfund $$ Spent:	$1.2 million
Wastes Removed:	
3,400 tons of asbestos containing material	
3,200 tons of lead contaminated ash	
111 gallons of PCB transformer oil	
7 transformers	

The 16.2 acre Fisherville Mill site is located at 60 Main Street (Route 122A) in Grafton, Massachusetts. The site was used from 1882 until 1986 by different industries including textile (cotton spinning and weaving), manufacturing of steel racks, machine parts, stamps and lawn furniture, and for warehouse storage. The site is contaminated with petroleum, chlorinated volatile organic compounds, asbestos, and heavy metals and had been undergoing a state-lead cleanup. The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) had installed a groundwater treatment system to remediate the petroleum and trichloroethene- contaminated groundwater. In August 1999, a major multiple-alarm fire destroyed the entire complex, including DEP's treatment system. At the request of the property owner, Central Massachusetts Economic Development Authority (CMEDA), and DEP, EPA conducted a $554,000 emergency response to remove the asbestos debris from the residential properties in surrounding communities and coordinated with DEP for disposal. DEP and CMEDA also requested that EPA provide assistance in addressing the remaining 30,000 cubic yards of asbestos-containing material (ACM) on the site and conduct a removal action of the lead-contaminated ash and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) transformers. This work was completed in early 2001.

view of asbestos-containing material on pipes in the former boiler room

New Bedford
Polymerine Site
[Superfund Removal Action]

This 8 acre parcel of land is located in the New Bedford Industrial Park. At the request of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), EPA conducted a Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (PA/SI) in November 1997. Samples collected during the PA/SI indicated PCBs as high as 13,000 parts per million in surface soil in the rear of the facility. In June 1998, EPA issued an Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO) to the potentially responsible party (PRP). The PRP hired a contractor and began to excavate approximately 220 tons of PCB-contaminated soil. The contaminated soil was staged in the facility parking lot. Because the PRP failed to complete cleanup activities and defaulted on the UAO, EPA initiated a time-critical removal action in the spring of 2001 to complete the excavation and disposal of the contaminated soil.

Response Began: October 1998
Response Completed: October 2001
Superfund $$ Spent: $1.2 million
Wastes Removed:
2,000 tons of PCB contaminated soil

view of site during excavation activities

Pittsfield
General Electric - Housatonic River Site
[Superfund Removal Action]

Cleanup continued at the Housatonic River site during 2001—much of this work was completed as a Superfund removal action. This site was proposed for inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1997. Further information on this project is available in the Remedial Section of this report and on the internet at www.epa.gov/ne/ge

Response Began: May 1998
Current Status: Ongoing
Superfund $$ Spent: $64.5 million

REMOVAL SITES

Taunton
Route 44 Disposal Area
[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began:	September 2000
Current Status:	Ongoing
Superfund $$ Spent:	$438,000
Wastes Removed:	
	322 drums of hazardous waste
	160 cubic yards of crushed drums
	80 cubic yards of contaminated soil

The Route 44 Disposal Area is located at 354 and 356 Winthrop Street, which is also designated as State Route 44 in Taunton. At the request of the state of Massachusetts, EPA initiated a site investigation. Deteriorated drums were discovered in three test pits, and determined to contain volatile organic hazardous substances in concentrations as high as 4,900 parts per million. A Superfund removal action is ongoing to address the site. EPA constructed a temporary building and air treatment system to control airborne hazardous substances associated with excavating drums. Between mid-June and October 2001, EPA excavated 839 drums, and approximately 340 cubic yards of contaminated soil and crushed, empty drums. Based on evidence gathered while excavating drums, EPA is in the process of negotiating the completion of the project by the company that generated and shipped waste to the site.

Moving the building with a crane

St. Germain Drum Site
[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began:	December 1999
Current Status:	Ongoing
Superfund $$ Spent:	$854,000
Wastes Removed:	
	3,300 drums of hazardous waste
	120 cubic yards of crushed drums
	47,000 gallons of contaminated water
	7,100 tons of contaminated soil
	140,000 gallons of groundwater treated on-site

At the request of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), EPA initiated a site investigation at the St. Germain Drum Site, located about 500 feet to the east of the Route 44 Disposal Area site) at 340 to 350 Winthrop Street in Taunton. Over 1,000 drums are believed to have been buried between the 1950s and 1972. Drums have been determined to contain flammable waste and volatile organic contaminants at concentrations exceeding10,000 parts per million. In late 1999, a Superfund removal action was initiated by EPA. Based on evidence gathered while excavating drums, EPA negotiated the completion of the project by the company that generated and shipped waste to the site, saving millions of Superfund dollars. Work is ongoing at the site.

placing an excavated drum into an overpack drum for off-site shipment

Taunton River Enhancement Site

[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began: July 1998
Current Status: Ongoing
Superfund $$ Spent: $1.6 million
Wastes Removed: 20,000 tons of hazardous waste and contaminated soil

This site consisted of four lagoons containing tannery waste. These lagoons were located on approximately 2.5 acres of a larger parcel of property owned by the city of Taunton along the east side of the Taunton River just south of the Taunton wastewater treatment plant. Waste disposal appears to have occurred on the site from the 1950s until the early 1970s. The lagoons received material from the former Geilch and Reuping East Tannery on West Water Street. The primary contaminant of concern was chromium found at levels as high as 150,000 parts per million. Removal activities consisted of excavation of waste and contaminated soils. Material excavated during 1998 was treated with portland cement to reduce moisture and stabilize material. Material removed during 1999 did not require treatment. Material was permitted as a special waste and transported to the Taunton municipal landfill. After excavation, the site was regraded and seeded and is being maintained by the city of Taunton.

Tewksbury

Sutton Brook Disposal Area

[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began: July 2000
Current Status: Ongoing
Superfund $$ Spent:
$2.1 million on Removal Actions
Wastes Removed: 101 drums of waste

During the winter of 1998, EPA was contacted by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) regarding the Sutton Brook Disposal Area, previously known as Rocco's Landfill, located at 1069 South Street on a 100-acre parcel of land in Tewksbury, near the Wilmington border. A DEP-led investigation, followed by an EPA Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation of a drum disposal area adjacent to the footprint of the landfill, indicated high levels of volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds in both product in drums and surrounding soil. In July 2000, EPA began soil and drum/container excavation. In October 2001, EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO) to twelve potentially responsible parties (PRPs) to remove and dispose of the soil stockpiled on the site.

drums being overpacked

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EPA is currently awaiting a response from the PRPs. This site is also on the National Priorities List. For more information on this cleanup, see the Remedial Section of this report and/or the internet at www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/suttonbrook

Wilmington Disposal Area

[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began: May 2000
Response Completed: July 2001
Superfund $$ Spent: $665,000
Wastes Removed:
20 cubic yards of crushed drums and debris
1,250 tons of contaminated soil

visible drums at the edge of the wetland

While defining the extent of contamination at Rocco's Landfill (see information re: the Sutton Brook Disposal Area above), information regarding waste at nearby properties surfaced. Beginning in October 1999, The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and EPA began a Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (PA/SI) at the Wilmington Disposal Area (WDA) site located at 1079 South Street, Tewksbury, Massachusetts. The entire property is 117 acres which includes parcels within Tewksbury and Wilmington. The drum disposal area investigated during this PA/SI covered approximately ½ acre within the Wilmington parcels. A second drum disposal area within the Tewksbury parcel was identified to EPA by an informant during the removal action and subsequently investigated. The first PA/SI resulted in the discovery of contaminated soil along with approximately 50 drums just below the ground surface, adjacent to approximately 100 drums that were protruding from a berm next to a small pond and wetlands. During the second PA/SI, a handful of crushed drums and containers and a small amount of contaminated soil were discovered. The majority of the drums in both locations were in various stages of decay and appear to have been crushed and/or ripped up at the time of disposal. Samples collected from drum contents in one of the test pits indicates high levels of volatile and semi-volatile organics and heavy metals. EPA initiated a time-critical removal action in May 2000 which included excavation of drums, containers, and contaminated soil for off-site disposal. In December 2000, EPA began investigative work at the new suspect disposal area. Two test pits indicated drum carcasses, containers, and/or contaminated soil. During the summer of 2001, the two contaminated areas were excavated and the material was placed into three rolloff containers and shipped off-site.

Wellesley
Morses Pond Culvert Site
[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began:	October 2000
Current Status:	Ongoing
Superfund $$ Spent:	$1.8 million
Wastes Removed:	
332 tons of contaminated material from culvert	
1,900 tons of contaminated material from cove	

This site is comprised of land owned by the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA), the town of Wellesley, and a residential property. Immediately to the east of the site, on town property, are a public park and swimming beach. The predominate feature of the site is the outlet of Morses Pond which flows through an approximately 200 foot-long culvert which passes under the MBTA railroad and State Highway 135 before discharging into Paintshop Pond downstream.

aerial view of the site after installation of the sheet pile cofferdam and during deployment of the bypass pumping system.

The southern half of the site is comprised of a steeply sloped, 35-foot high, earthen embankment associated with the MBTA railroad and the residence. High levels of total chromium (up to 129,000 parts per million (ppm)) and hexavalent chromium (up to 31,000 ppm) were found on the railroad embankment and on the level areas next to the pond. Total chromium was found up to 10,800 ppm in the bottom of the cove and in the culvert itself. The source of the contamination apparently was the former Henry Woods Paint Company which operated near Paintshop Pond to the south of the site until approximately 1900, when it burned down. It is believed that chromium-laden pigment wastes may have been taken from the former paint factory and imported as fill material when improvements were made to the railroad embankment around the culvert. EPA initiated a time-critical removal action in October 2000 which includes the following activities: installation of a sheet pile coffer dam and a bypass pumping system to dewater the cove; removal of contamination from the culvert and cove; and excavation of contaminated surface soils from residential properties. Contaminated surface soils adjacent to the wing walls of the culvert could not safely be excavated and were treated in situ to reduce the toxicity and mobility of the contamination. This innovative treatment process involved injecting a calcium polysulfide reagent into the soil, causing a reduction/oxidation reaction to convert the hexavalent chromium into trivalent chromium. Work crews are currently in the process of excavating contaminated surface soils from the railroad embankment, installing a low-permeability cap over areas where deeper soil contamination remains, and restoring areas where work is complete.

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Wilmington
McDonald Road Site
[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began: May 2000
Response Completed: June 2001
Superfund $$ Spent: $94,000
Wastes Removed:
300 cubic yards of crushed drums and debris
186 drums of waste
1,100 tons of contaminated soil

While defining the extent of contamination at a neighboring site, the Sutton Brook Disposal Area (see information listed under Tewksbury above), information regarding waste at nearby properties surfaced. In September 1999, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) asked for EPA's assistance in conducting a Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (PA/SI) at the 52-acre McDonald Road site (79 McDonald Road). This site is on an undeveloped tract of land in what is now primarily a residential neighborhood where drums and containers, piles of animal hair, and large piles of solid waste were known to be present. EPA's study determined that volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, and heavy metals (lead) were in sufficient concentrations in drums and soil to warrant a removal action. In march 2000, a Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO) for cleanup was issued to the property owners.

Contractors for the property owners completed excavation of contaminated soil, drums and containers, and the stockpiling of these materials In July 2001, EPA notified the potentially responsible parties (PRPs) that the tasks specified in the order have been completed, officially completing the removal action at this site.

crushed drums and debris being loaded

Wilmington Disposal Area
[Superfund Removal Action]

See information listed under Tewksbury above.

Woburn
A-1 Precious Metal Plating
[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began:	September 2001
Current Status:	Ongoing
Superfund $$ Spent:	$28,000

The A-1 Precious Metal Plating, Inc. (A-1) site is located in an industrial park on approximately one-acre of land at 36 Sixth Road in Woburn, Massachusetts. The site consists of a 12,000 square foot two-story cinder block and brick building, the A-1 facility occupies the northeast end of the building. A-1 performed nickel, zinc, silver, aluminum and chrome electroplating, primarily for the co-axial and connector industries. Wastes generated at the facility included metal hydroxide and plating tank sludge, as well as cyanide, silver and chrome-bearing waste waters. The facility was the subject of numerous enforcement actions by EPA's RCRA program and the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA). In August 2000, MWRA notified EPA that A-1 had beeen evicted from their facility and they were concerned that hazardous materials from the plating operations had been left in place. EPA conducted a Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation. Results included: evidence of strong acids; strong bases and cyanide in tanks and drums; hydrogen cyanide in the air; and approximately 100 drums and 600 small containers. Containers labeled as hazardous substances included: hydrofluoric acid, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, fluoboric acid, hydrogen cyanide, silver cyanide, zinc cyanide, potassium cyanide, copper cyanide, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide and hydrogen peroxide. In September 2000, EPA sent notice of potential liability letters to the potentially responsible parties and, in May 2001, issued a Unilateral Administrative Order to the Sixth Avenue Realty Trust, the property owners, to perform a removal action. In September 2001, contractors for the property owners began consolidating laboratory and small chemical bottles, and overpacking and staging all drums for future off-site shipment.

interior of the facility prior to removal

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Worcester
Barstow Site
[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began: August 2001
Current Status: Ongoing
Superfund $$ Spent: $14,000
Wastes Removed:
6,700 pounds of solid hazardous waste
5,300 gallons of liquid hazardous waste
100 pounds of mercury solids for recycling

This 1 ½ acre site is an abandoned metal plating facility located at 722 Plantation Street, Worcester, Massachusetts. In 2001, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) requested assistance from EPA with site cleanup, since the current owner was unable to complete the remaining needed actions. A May 2001 site visit noted approximately 100 containers ranging in size from 55 gallon drums to one -gallon pails. According to the inventory provided by the owner, there were various acids and caustics, metal solutions (acids, sludges), acid, alkaline, and flammable lab packs, unknown liquid and solids, and other diverse chemicals. Large portions of the interior concrete floor, and soil under what used to be plating vats, were also visibly contaminated. There were a number of troughs, vats, some empty and some with product, that have rotted through and possibly contaminated the ground underneath. There were also five dilapidated rolloff containers staged on the property that were filled with debris from a previous cleanup/consolidation. In June 2001, EPA began removal activities, including collection and packaging of wastes for off-site disposal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Following are a few "Fast Facts" about EPA's Oil Spill/Removal Program in New Hampshire:

- Since 1980, EPA has completed **97** short-term cleanups ("removal actions") in New Hampshire, including **6** during 2001. Two other removal projects were ongoing in the state during 2001.

- The Superfund Program has spent over **$29.9** million on site assessment, investigation, and cleanup at non-National Priorities List (non-NPL) sites in New Hampshire.

- To date, short-term cleanups at non-NPL sites in New Hampshire have removed over:
  68,000 gallons of liquid waste
  7,000 tons of debris
  72,000 tons of solid waste
  10,000 tons of contaminated soils and sediments

- EPA supervised **3** oil spill cleanups in New Hampshire in 2001, valued at over **$60,000**. Since 1992, EPA has managed **10** oil spill cleanups in the state, valued at over **$1.6** million.

Source: EPA New England, January 1, 2002

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Following is a summary of Oil Spill Cleanups and Superfund Removal activities in New Hampshire during 2001. For more information on short-term cleanup sites in New England, visit www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/removal

Hillsborough

Woods Woolen Mill

[Superfund Removal Action & Oil Spill Response]

Response Began: September 2000
Response Completed: March 2001
Superfund $$ Spent $124,000
Oil Spill $$ Spent: $22,000
Wastes Removed:
600 gallons of oil sent to oil recycling facility
26 55-gallon drums of oil, oily solids, and oily debris
15 drums and other containers of liquid hazardous waste
50 cubic yards of asbestos containing material

At the request of the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (DES) in December 1999, EPA visited the former Woods Woolen Mill property at 25 West Mill Street in Hillsborough, adjacent to the Contoocook River. At least 30 abandoned drums and containers of unknown materials were at the site; demolition debris was also covering some of the containers. The site also housed a three-story boiler room containing deteriorating friable asbestos. In September 2000, EPA began removal activities at the site. Fifty-three containers of various chemicals were collected and staged for off-site disposal. Two rolloff boxes were filled with asbestos containing material (ACM) and shipped off-site. To keep the oil from spilling into the river, EPA and the state entered into a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA). This allowed DES to perform the oil cleanup under the direction of the EPA and obtain reimbursement for the costs incurred by the state. In December 2000, DES pumped the oil out of the tank, disposed of the oil, cleaned the inside of the tank, removed the tank, and inspected the soil beneath the oil storage tank adjacent to the River. The state also overpacked, transported and disposed of the numerous abandoned 55-gallon drums containing oil.

collapsed roof on tom of drums and other containers

Nashua

Mohawk Tannery

[Superfund Removal Action]

This 33-acre property includes a main facility building, two lagoons, a gravel pit and a clarifier tank building. The site is located in a residential area approximately one mile west of Nashua center and 1/4 mile east of the F.E. Everett Turnpike. Historical data indicated that the property had been utilized for tannery operations from 1924 to 1984. Currently, the property is partly occupied by various commercial tenants. At the request of the state, EPA performed an investigation in August 1999. EPA identified approximately 10

Response Began: September 2000
Response Completed: January 2001
Superfund $$ Spent: $312,000
Wastes Removed:
17 laboratory packed drums of various wastes
8.5 tons of solid waste material
1,700 gallons of liquid waste
53,000 gallons of contaminated liquid/sludge from clarifier tank
30 cubic yards of asbestos containing material

labeled and unlabeled drums located throughout the property, approximately 500 gallons of a caustic liquid solution in an aboveground storage tank, an estimated 43,000 gallons of hazardous material in the clarifier tank, approximately 60 small jars of laboratory chemicals, and different areas with small amounts of friable asbestos-containing material in the partly dilapidated main building. In September 2000, based on the substantial threat of release of hazardous substances into the environment and the imminent and substantial danger to public health and welfare, EPA initiated a time-critical removal action. EPA secured the site by inspecting and repairing open fence gates, and posting signs; gathered bags, drums and containers of hazardous substances from the main building; sampled, categorized, and overpacked drums as necessary; and staged pending proper disposal. EPA also sampled and containerized hazardous liquid from the aboveground tank and the clarifier tank and staged pending proper disposal. EPA also sampled and removed friable asbestos-containing material. To address long-term cleanup of the property, this site has been proposed for inclusion on the Superfund National Priorities List (see Remedial Section of this report for more information).

view of above-ground storage tank

Nashua River Asbestos Site
[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began: December 1997
Response Completed: August 2001
Superfund $$ Spent: $3.95 million
Wastes Removed: 7,000 tons of asbestos contaminated soil and sediment
1,600 tons of coal tar contaminated sediment

The site consists of an approximately 800-foot section of river front property along the Nashua River. The contaminated section of river is located approximately 400 feet north of the former Johns Manville manufacturing facility (Manville facility) and is 0.25 miles upstream from its confluence with the Merrimack River. The former Manville facility discharged asbestos-containing material (ACM) from its manufacturing processes through an outfall pipe to the Nashua River. This activity continued from the early 1900s to the early 1970s. As a result of the discharge, the riverbed became heavily contaminated with asbestos. In September 1995, EPA collected soil and sediment samples along the southern bank of the river in the vicinity of the former outfall pipe. Based on analytical data, asbestos was detected along the riverbank at concentrations up to 71%

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asbestos in surface soils and up to 30% in sediments. Large quantities of asbestos, representing a layer several feet thick, were visible along the bank upstream and downstream of the outfall pipe. Visible asbestos contamination was also noted extending up the steeply sloped embankment (above normal water levels). In September 1997, due to the hazards associated with asbestos exposure, as well as the frequency of use of the property (by people fishing and/or visiting), EPA entered into an Interagency Agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to perform a time-critical removal action at the site. ACM and coal tar contaminated sediments were excavated from a 940-foot stretch of the Nashua River and disposed off-site.

New Boston

Bedford Road Site

[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began: September 2001
Current Status: Ongoing
Superfund $$ Spent: $1,000

The site, located at 239 Bedford Road in New Boston, New Hampshire, consists of a 5.88 acre residential property. In the course of auctioning numerous antiques at the property after the death of the property owner, two 40-yard roll-off containers of trash were removed from the property. At that time, workers noted the presence of many laboratory chemicals emitting a strong chemical odor. The Fire Department was called in for assistance. In September 2001, Chief Cliff Plourd of the New Boston Fire Department conducted a site visit and reported that he observed a large number of full and partially full chemical containers and what appeared to be radioactive material in the basement and the outbuildings at the site. Chief Plourd called the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (DES), who requested EPA's assistance. EPA is currently in the process of locating and inventorying all containers on the property and preparing for disposal of these materials.

view of chemical containers on the property

Northfield

Surrette America Battery Site

[Superfund Removal Action & Oil Spill Response]

Response Began: December 1998
Response Completed: August 2001
Superfund $$ Spent: $4.1 million
Oil Spill $$ Spent: $37,000
Wastes Removed: 17,200 gallons of oil sent to recycling facility
3 55 gallon drums of oil, oily solids, an oil debris
60 cubic yards of asbestos contaminated fire debris
4,650 tons of lead-contaminated soil and debris
7,000 tons of non-hazardous debris (brick, wood, concrete)
3.2 tons of lead waste
1,750 cubic yards of steel for recycling
32 PCB transformers and capacitors
1 20,000 gallon propane tank
1 500 gallon sulfuric acid tank
2 15,000 gallon underground oil storage tanks

This 7.5 acre site is located at 10 Gibson Mill Road, Northfield, New Hampshire, adjacent to the Winnipesaukee River. It was initially a textile manufacturing facility built in the late 1800s, but was last used as a battery manufacturing facility until 1990. The site consisted of a large abandoned and burnt out two-story brick building (the main complex), one side of which abuts the river, and an abutting one story west wing made of wood. In 1995, EPA performed a $665,000 time critical removal action at the site to remove acids, lead- contaminated soil, compressed gas cylinders and other hazardous substances. In December 1998, EPA performed a $152,000 emergency response action in response to a fire at the site to address releases of asbestos-containing materials (ACM). At that time, EPA and the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (DES) discovered tanks partially full of oil (several thousand gallons) and in close proximity to the Winnipesaukee River. EPA and DES entered into a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA) on December 1998, to have the NHDES perform cleanup action under the direction of the EPA and obtain reimbursement for the costs incurred by the state. The NHDES later requested assistance for EPA to lead and perform the continued cleanup action and, in October 1999, EPA's contractor pumped the oil out of the tanks, disposed of the oil, cleaned the inside of the tanks, removed the tanks, and inspected for oil saturated soil beneath the tanks adjacent to the River. The oil was removed and transported to an oil recycling facility for blending and re-use. At that time, EPA also conducted a time-critical removal action to address remaining hazardous materials at the site, including:polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) transformers, ACM debris, and lead-contaminated soil throughout the facility. The town of Tilton has taken the property for back taxes and obtained a state grant for redevelopment needs (see Brownfields Section for more information on this project).

view of site at conclusion of cleanup

REMOVAL SITES

Pelham
Gendron Junkyard
[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began:	September 1998
Response Completed:	December 2000
Superfund $$ Spent:	$2.6 million

This site is an active scrap metal yard located at 13 Hobbs Road in Pelham, New Hampshire. Auto shredding processes in the past generated a waste stream known as "fluff", referring to the non-metallic residues created when automobiles are shredded for metal recovery. Over the years, an approximately 10,000 cubic yard pile of fluff accumulated on the southern portion of the property near wetlands. At the request of the state, EPA initiated a site investigation. The fluff pile and surrounding surface soils were contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) over 200 parts per million (ppm) and with lead at concentrations over 5,000 ppm. Both the pile and the contaminated soils extended onto abutting residences. Due to threats posed by the lead and PCB contamination to the nearby population and the environment, a time-critical removal action was initiated. Under an innovative site-specific cleanup contract, EPA utilized an in-field treatment process consisting of on-site stabilization of lead contaminated soils. The treated waste was then transported by rail to an approved landfill in Ohio. Contaminated soils associated with the former fluff pile were then excavated. Most of these soils were also treated with a similar innovative process.

installing temporary cover on junkyard property

Plainfield
B&S Leasing
[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began:	October 2001
Current Status:	Ongoing
Superfund $$ Spent:	$103,000

The site consists of two parcels located on the north and south sides of New Hampshire Route 12-A, approximately two miles south of the Lebanon town line and approximately one-third of a mile from the Connecticut River in Plainfield, New Hampshire. The parcel on the north side of Route 12-A (Lot 1900) is a 3.5 acre Site that formerly housed B&S Leasing, Inc., a truck leasing operation owned by the Berwick family which operated from 1967 to 1992. The business operated from a one-story, steel and wood frame garage and office building. A fire severely damaged the structure in 1994. All that remains is the steel structure and a small attached building. Berwick and Sons, Inc., a drum re-conditioning business, operated from the 20 acre parcel on the south side of Route 12-A from 1959 until 1969. Since 1991, New Hampshire Depart-

View of pile of excavated drum carcasses

ment of Environmental Services (DES) has been involved with the site for underground oil storage tanks and soil contamination issues. In September 2000, DES referred the site to EPA. During the spring of 2001, EPA conducted a Removal Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation and determined that a removal action was needed. In September 2001, EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order to the Del Norte, Inc., and Eureka Investments, Inc., (property owner) to perform a removal action at the site. In October 2001, ARC Consulting Inc., contractor for the property owner, began cleanup activities at the facility.

Plainfield Trailer Truck Site

[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began:	**April 2001**
Response Completed:	**May 2001**
Superfund $$ Spent:	**$30,000**
Wastes Removed:	
	1,300 gallons of combustible liquid
	1 cubic yard of solid waste material
	1 55-gallon drum of sludge
	5 55-gallon drums of state-regulated waste
	54 empty used drums

The site is a 15-acre parcel of farmland located at 141 River Road in rural Plainfield, New Hampshire, and consists of a box trailer truck filled with approximately 60 leaking 55-gallon drums containing assorted volatile organic substances. EPA discovered the site while investigating the former B&S Leasing site which abuts this site to the south. In April 2001, the Department of Environmental Services (DES) requested thatEPA initiate a fund-lead removal action at the site. EPA further investigated the leaking box trailer truck and drums, and identified over 60 drums tightly packed within the box truck emitting heavy organic odors. EPA conducted a time-critical removal action consisting of sampling drums and containers as necessary; overpacking and stabilizing drums and containers; and transporting and disposing of all hazardous substances at an approved disposal facility.

View of drums inside trailer truck.

REMOVAL SITES

Sanbornton

Sanbornton Rest Area Oil Spill

[Oil Spill Response]

Response Began: April 2001

Response Completed: August 2001

Oil Spill $$ Spent: $1,000

Wastes Removed:

15 55-gallon drums of oil, oily solids, and oily debris

The Sanbornton Rest Area site is located along Interstate 93 in Sanbornton, New Hampshire. In April 2000, EPA was notified of a 100 to 200 gallon diesel fuel spill and assistance was requested by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (DES). The fuel flowed into a series of three separate catch basins which flow into a nearby wetlands, into Gulf Brook, which eventually leads to the Winnipesaukee River. A heavy rain storm aided the spread of the spilled fuel from the catch basins and throughout the wetlands. EPA and the state entered into a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA) to have DES continue the cleanup action under the direction of the EPA and obtain reimbursement for the costs incurred by the state in conducting the clean-up operations. DES pumped the residual oil out of the impacted catch basins, deployed sorbent material to collect the oil, constructed an underflow dam at the end of the wetlands, and continued to monitor and change out the heavily oil saturated sorbent material. The soil saturated with diesel fuel in the catch basins and drainage swales leading to the wetlands was removed and disposed of. Ultimately, DES did not need to utilize the PRFA and no reimbursement was required.

RHODE ISLAND

Following are a few "Fast Facts" about EPA's Oil Spill/Removal Program in Rhode Island:

- Since 1980, EPA has completed **32** short-term cleanups ("removal actions") in Rhode Island, including 2 during 2001. Three other removal projects were ongoing in the state during 2001.

- The Superfund Program has spent over **$7.8** million on site assessment, investigation, and cleanup at non-National Priorities List (non-NPL) sites in Rhode Island.

- Short-term cleanups at non-NPL sites in Rhode Island have removed over:
  122,000 gallons of liquid waste
  500 tons of solid waste
  7,500 tons of contaminated soils and sludges

- Since 1992, EPA has conducted **13** oil spill cleanups in Rhode Island, valued at over $600,000.

Source: EPA New England, January 1, 2002

REMOVAL SITES

Following is a summary of Oil Spill Cleanups and Superfund Removal activities in Rhode Island during 2001. For more information on short-term cleanup sites in New England, visit www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/removal

Cranston

Rhode Island Technical Plating

[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began: July 2001
Response Completed: October 2001
Superfund $$ Spent: $36,000
Wastes Removed: 5,400 gallons of liquid waste
130 tons of solid waste

Rhode Island Technical Plating (RITP) operated at this facility, located at 50 Libera Street in Cranston, from approximately 1984 until it became inactive and placed into a court-ordered receivership in early 2001. The site was used by RITP for chrome plating of various items such as automotive and motorcycle parts, nautical hardware, industrial components, and decorative fixtures. Vats, drums, and other various containers of hazardous substances were found throughout the building in various production, storage, and laboratory areas. In June 2001, EPA and the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (DEM) conducted a preliminary assessment/site investigation at the RITP site. The inspection documented 10,000 to 20,000 gallons of solutions (acid, caustic, cyanide, metals) in open vats and hundreds of drums and containers. There were also numerous puddles on the floor resulting from a leaking roof and a faint haze was seen hanging over the vats. In July 2001, EPA initiated a time-critical removal action at the site, conducting additional sampling and analysis, repackaging of hazardous waste for disposal, excavation of contaminated soils, and shipment of wastes off-site for disposal.

East Providence

T.D. Mack

[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began: June 2001
Current Status: Ongoing
Superfund $$ Spent: $53,000
Wastes Removed:
200+ drums and other containers of acids, caustics, and other chemicals
50 tons of solid waste
900 empty containers

The T.D. Mack site is a defunct chemical distribution and repackaging warehouse located at 51 Dexter Road in East Providence, Rhode Island. The property, which is approximately 2 acres in size, includes three one-story, woodframe and corrugated aluminum buildings. An EPA visit to the site in June 2001 noted hundreds of containers of various hazardous chemicals were staged around the property. There was also evidence of spills throughout the site. Beginning in June 2001, EPA provided site security, erected a fence, inventoried chemicals on the site, and began off-site shipment of wastes. At EPA's request in October 2001, a manufacturer of some of the chemicals found on-site retrieved their product for disposal purposes. In addition, a local business retrieved a drum of product that will be used in its processes.

Johnston & Scituate
Peck Hill Road Site
[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began:	January 1999
Response Completed:	September 2001
Superfund $$ Spent:	$604,000

The site consists of portions of Peck Hill Road, Shun Pike, and Byron Randall Road in the towns of Johnston and Scituate, Rhode Island. A number of homes in this area had drinking water wells which became contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOC), primarily chlorinated solvents, above drinking water standards, which appears to have originated from the vicinity of the M.E. Adams Company, a manufacturer of screws and other metal products, which has operated in the area since approximately 1950. The state of Rhode Island, which had been providing bottled water to the affected homes on an interim basis, asked that EPA take the lead at the site and provide a safe alternate water supply. Due to threats posed by the contamination to the residents, EPA initiated a time-critical removal action, including an area-wide well sampling program and hydrogeologic investigation. Water mains from Johnston were extended so that impacted homes could be connected to the municipal water supply.

installation of water main and hydrant

Scituate
R&R Jewelry Site
[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began:	August 2000
Response Completed:	January 2001
Superfund $$ Spent:	$158,000
Wastes Removed:	300 tons of contaminated soil

This approximately15-acre site is located at 1149 Danielson Pike in a mixed commercial/ residential area of Scituate, Rhode Island. For a period of almost 50 years, the buildings at the front of the site were used as a small-scale manufacturing facility by The Chopmist Tool & Die Company (1940 to 1972) and R&R Jewelry (1973-1987). Both businesses disposed of spent solvents, paint waste, and other metalworking wastes in the waste pile area toward the rear of the site. The site is currently vacant. At the request of the state, EPA conducted a site investigation to investigate this waste pile

soils from paint waste disposal area

REMOVAL SITES

area as well as a possible underground tank adjacent to the building. Although no underground tanks were found, EPA did document the presence of high levels of lead (over 17,000 parts per million) in surface soils in the waste pile area and in an area between the two site buildings. Due to threats posed by the lead contamination to the nearby population and the environment, EPA initiated a time-critical removal action, removing contaminated soils and transporting them off-site for disposal.

Warwick

Precision Chrome Plating

[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began: September 2001
Current Status: Ongoing
Superfund $$ Spent: $10,000

The ½- acre Precision Chrome Plating property is located at 54 Bay State Avenue, Warwick, Rhode Island, in a mixed light industrial/commercial/residential neighborhood. In April 1995, EPA performed a Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (PA/SI) at this site which indicated high levels of chromium and lead in surface soils. At that time, the site remained a state-lead action. EPA revisited the site in May 2001, to conduct a second PA/SI and to verify the results of the original site visit. On-site analysis indicated chromium levels in surface soil as high as 20,000 parts per million (ppm) and lead as high as 9,000 ppm. The affected soil is within a small fenced in area which is gated during non-working hours and appears to be accessed only by the workers at the companies within the building. Sampling also indicated that contamination was present on a small portion of neighboring property, probably due to runoff of chromium and lead-contaminated soil. Contractors for the potentially responsible party (PRP) are currently working on the cleanup of the site and the adjacent property.

VERMONT

Following are a few "Fast Facts" about EPA's Oil Spill/Removal Program in Vermont:

- Since 1983, EPA has completed **10** short-term cleanups ("removal actions") in Vermont, including one during 2001.

- The Superfund Program has spent over **$1.3** million on site assessment, investigation, and cleanup at non-National Priorities List (non-NPL) sites in Vermont.

- Short-term cleanups at non-NPL sites in Vermont have removed over:
  18,000 gallons of liquid waste
  10 tons of debris
  40,000 tons of solid waste
  700 tons of contaminated soils and sludges

- EPA conducted one oil spill cleanup in Vermont in 2001, valued at approximately **$450,000**. Since 1992, EPA has managed 4 oil spill cleanups in the state, valued atover **$600,000.**

Source: EPA New England, January 1, 2002

REMOVAL SITES

Following is a summary of Oil Spill Cleanups and Superfund Removal activities in Vermont during 2001. For more information on short-term cleanup sites in New England, visit www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/removal

Barre
Barre Coal Tar Site
[Oil Spill Cleanup]

Response Began:	April 2001
Status:	Ongoing
Oil Spill $$ Spent:	$450,000

The Barre Coal Tar oil site is located on a large parcel of land containing a commercial building surrounded by commercial and residential property. The site is situated in downtown Barre along the bank of the Stevens branch of the Winooski River. In 1983, coal tar was discovered to be discharging into the Winooski River from the site. The property owners, at the direction of the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), conducted site investigation activities. A large plume of coal tar was identified beneath the surface of the property. The plume was found to be migrating toward the river. Coal tar was discharging to the river causing a noticeable sheen. In 1987, a series of recovery wells were installed as part of a collection system to recover coal tar. Operation of the system has minimized, but not eliminated the discharge to the river. By 1990, the property owner had filed for bankruptcy, and had no funds remaining to continue operation of the recovery system. DEC took over the operation of the recovery system. Over time, the condition of the recovery system has deteriorated resulting in the need to completely overhaul the system. In April 2000, DEC requested EPA's assistance. EPA and VT DEC entered into a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization to have DEC perform the response actions under the direction of EPA and obtain reimbursement for their costs. EPA and VT DEC are preparing to rebuild the oil recovery system. On-site work is expected to begin in November 2001. EPA and DEC conducted an investigation of response options, and determined that the physical removal and subsequent thermal treatment of the source would be the appropriate option, with a preliminary cost estimate of $10.8 million. EPA and DEC will coordinate closely with the U.S. Coast Guard National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) to acquire funding for these actions.

Springfield
Precision Valley Development
[Superfund Removal Action]

Response Began:	March 2001
Response Completed:	June 2001
Superfund $$ Spent:	$41,000
Wastes Removed:	48 transformers,
	1 circuit breaker,
	3 drums of PCB-contaminated waste

This 6.2-acre site, located at 100 River Street, Springfield, Vermont, is bounded by a number of commercial and retail properties and the Black River. Fellows Gear Shaper Company (Fellows) owned and operated the site until 1983, manufacturing machines that made gears. Work and processes conducted during manufacturing included metal casting, metal cutting and machining, parts cleaning, welding, sand blasting, heat treating, and spray painting. Precision Valley Development Corporation (PVDC) obtained the property from the town of Springfield in September 1983 and obtained grants to renovate and redesign the interior of the complex. PVDC currently rents space to 31 tenants which have a total of 250 employees. In late 1999, EPA conducted a Removal Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation which documented 48 off-line transformers suspected of containing polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)-contaminated oil, some with oil stained concrete pads. On December 18, 2000, EPA issued an Administrative Order on Consent to Emhart Industries, Inc., the current responsible party, to remove and dispose of all PCB-contaminated material and soil. The removal of these wastes was completed in mid-2001.

view of transformer prior to cleanup.